UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING

	51.1.10 0		
vs	Plaintiff	Case Number:	
	Defendant		
NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT T CONSENT/I		O STATES MAGISTRATE OR REASSIGNMENT	JUDGE AND
In accordance with United States District Order 2014-03, and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73, y to a United States Magistrate Judge to final judgment, and all post-judgment Magistrate Judge is permitted only if a consent to the assignment or request	you are notified conduct all pro proceedings. Jall parties file a	d that the above entitled action occeedings in this case, including Exercise of this jurisdiction by a written consent. Indicate be	has been assigneing trial, entry of a United States low if you the Judge.
Party(s) represented		Party(s) represented	
•			
Attorney Signature	Date	Attorney Signature	Date
You are required to return this form of an answer or otherwise responsive form, counsel are required to e-mail	pleading (i.e. a	a motion to dismiss). After con	mpleting this

No Judge will be informed of a party's response to this notification, unless all parties have consented to the assignment of the matter to a United States Magistrate Judge.

82001. Do not e-file this document.

An appeal from a judgment entered by a United States Magistrate Judge will be made directly to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in the same manner as an appeal from any other judgment of this district. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c); Fed.R.Civ.P. 73.

consents@wyd.uscourts.gov. Alternatively, the form may be mailed to the following address: U.S. District Court, 2120 Capitol Avenue, Room 2131, Attention: Consent Clerk, Cheyenne, Wyoming

WY 39 Rev. 10/10/2014

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING

U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF WYOMING

Margaret Botkins, Clerk Cheyenne

Direct Assignment of Civil Cases to Magistrate Judges-AMENDED

AMENDED General Order 2014-03

AMENDED ORDER

The Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of the Magistrate Judges System has promulgated suggestions for Utilization of Magistrate Judges (2012). In terms of basic suggestions, the Committee recommends each court establish a preference for assigning magistrate judges entire cases or entire phases of cases, rather than individual duties. This recommendation is intended to encourage and facilitate parties' consent to magistrate judges' decisional authority in civil cases. This recommendation is also based on the view that this method better utilizes judicial time and resources and allows the court to manage the civil docket more effectively. As an example, in instances where only discovery or procedural motions are referred to a magistrate judge, both the magistrate judge and the referring district judge must become familiar with the core legal and factual issues raised in the case and monitor the case's progress. This duplication of judicial resources is not ideal.

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A practice adopted by a number of federal district courts to facilitate consent is

to include magistrate judges on the civil case assignment wheel for direct assignment

of cases upon filing, subject to subsequent consent of the parties to full adjudication of the

case by the magistrate judge. As examples in the Tenth Circuit, New Mexico, Colorado

and Utah have direct assignment of civil cases to magistrate judges.

Therefore, in consideration of the Committee's suggestions and

observations, effective September 1, 2014, the Court will randomly assign civil cases

to a full-time Magistrate Judge as the trial judge to preside over all non-dispositive

and dispositive motions, evidentiary hearings and trial. These random assignments will

exclude prisoner cases, cases seeking injunctive relief, bankruptcy appeals, and pro se in

forma pauperis cases. The Court will determine the percentage of civil cases to be assigned to

each trial Magistrate Judge.

In those civil cases fully assigned to a Magistrate Judge, each party shall execute and

mail to the Clerk's Oflice within fourteen (14) days from the filing of an answer or

other responsive filing (i.e. a motion to dismiss) either a written consent to the exercise of

authority by the full-time Magistrate Judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(e), or a written

election to have the action reassigned to a district judge.

Consent to a full-time Magistrate Judge's authority does not constitute a waiver

of any jurisdictional defense unrelated to the grant of authority under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).

Dated this 1st day of November, 2022.

SCOTT W SKAVDAHL

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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